A COLLECTION OF Important TRACTS,

Relating to

The Preſent WAR in *Italy*,

And particularly to the

R------n in *Corſica*, fomented by the Court of *T--r-n*, and ſupported by *E—g—d*:

To which is Prefix'd,

A PREFATORY DISCOURSE explaining the Whole, and ſhewing that the preſent Broils of *Italy*, and our vaſt Expence in Conſequence of them, to be chiefly owing to the Errors of our late Miniſtry.

LONDON:

Printed for W. WEBB, near *St. Paul's*. MDCCXLVI.

[Price One Shilling.]

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Important TRACTS,

Relating to

The Present WAR in Italy,

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A PREPARATORY COURSE explaining the Whole, and fhewing that the preſent Meaſures of Italy, and our vaſt Expences in Conſequence of them, to be chiefly owing to the Errors of our late Miniſtry.

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THE EDITOR's PREFACE.

THE World generally imputes the preſent War in *Italy* to the Ambition of the preſent Queen of *Spain*; and it will always appear in this Light to thoſe who look no farther back than the Commencement of it. But for my Part, who endeavour to explore Cauſes by their Effects, it ſeems evident to me, that, not only its Beginning but Continuance, to be primarily owing either to the Stupidity or Treachery of *Engliſh* Miniſters.

Her Catholick Majeſty is univerſally tax'd with being of a reſtleſs, ambitious Diſpoſition; and ſhe may be ſo. But if ever Ambition was excuſable, it muſt be in ſuch a Mother as the Queen of *Spain*, who has no Chance but during the precarious Life of her Conſort, of being able to make a ſuitable Proviſion for her Children. But this very Diſpoſition of that Princeſs, is the ſtrongeſt Argument that can poſſibly

be in Disfavour of our late Miniſters, with regard to *Italy*.

If the Miniſters of the late Reign were ignorant of her Catholick Majeſty's ambitious Diſpoſition, her great Influence over the King her Huſband, and the immediate and ſeparate Intereſt of her own Family, they were unfit for the high Stations they fill'd; and if they were not, they were undeſerving of the Confidence of the Prince and the Truſt repoſed in them by the People, whoſe Servants they were as well as the King's. We cannot acquit them of Stupidity, if they did not ſee the Conſequences of innovating the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which cut off for ever the Houſe of *Bourbon* from having any Views on *Italy*, by ſtripping the *Spaniſh* Branch of it of all Pretenſions and Footing there: And if they did perceive thoſe Conſequences, which tho' diſtant were evident, they cannot be acquitted of Treachery for opening ſuch an Inlet into *Italy* to the Court of *Spain*, as was ſtipulated by thoſe unmeaning Treaties which ſecured the eventual Succeſſion of *Don Carlos*, the preſent King of the *Sicilies*.

Here was the Source of all the Broils of *Italy* from the Year 1716, down to the preſent. The Quadruple Alliance, and afterwards the ever memorable Treaty of

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Seville, as they open'd the Gate to *Spain*, may with the ſtricteſt Propriety, be ſaid to have occaſioned the late and preſent Confuſions in that Part of the Continent, the injurious Interruption of our Trade thither, and our immenſe Expence in ſupport of our Allies there.

The Queen of *Spain* might have a conſtant Eye to *Italy* in procuring Settlements for her Sons, and might think the Time of the late Emperor of the Houſe of *Auſtria*'s Death, a favourable Conjuncture for perpetrating her Deſign; but had not her eldeſt Son been ſettled at *Naples*, ſhe could form no Hopes of Succeſs, and conſequently would have left *Italy* in Peace. Therefore, as has been ſaid, the preſent *Italian* Wars may juſtly be aſcribed to the Errors of our *Engliſh* Miniſters, ſince the Acceſſion, who ſo much plumed themſelves upon correcting thoſe of their Predeceſſors. But in truth, they have ſhewn themſelves to be mere Tinkers in Politics, who, inſtead of rectifying pretended ſlight Miſtakes, have committed real and eſſential ones.

If it be true, which I think can't be conteſted, that the preſent War in *Italy* owes its *Riſe* to Treaties antecedent to it, Treaties negociated by our *Engliſh* Miniſters, I will be bold to ſay that it owes its

its *Continuance* no leſs to a later *Treaty* conducted and concluded by one who paſſed for our ableſt Stateſman, and while he was in the Zenith of Power and Confidence. Happy had it been for his bleeding Country, if he had never been intruſted with the Helm of State! Happy had it been for her, if the Public, from a Credulity natural to *Engliſhmen*, had not thought better of him than he deſerved on the Score of either Integrity or Wiſdom!

Our ill Fortune and the War with *Spain* commenced together; and the Negociator at *Worms*, puſh'd us no leſs into that ruinous War, tho' then out of Power, than he did afterwards, while he governed, into the preſent unſucceſsful War with *France*. Thus may we juſtly impute all our own Difficulties and Expences for a Series of Years, and the preſent perplex'd and melancholy Situation of our beſt Allies, the *Dutch*, to the falſe Policy of that ſingle *Miniſter*, who by the Tenth Article of the Treaty of *Worms*, in *September* 1743, had wantonly and unjuſtly forc'd a pacific *State* to join our Enemies, in its own Defence, and by that Means endanger'd our Allies in *Italy*, and ſpun out the War there till now.

'Tis true that *Spain* had found Means, by luring or bullying our Court, by Means

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of a certain *Neutrality* for *Hanover* in 1742, to kindle a War in *Italy*. But her ill Succeſs proved evidently, that ſhe might bury her Subjects and Treaſures in that diſtant Country, but could never hope to ſucceed there while *England* commanded in the *Mediterranean*, and gave moreover a pecuniary Support to the King of *Sardinia*, unleſs the Republick of *Genoa* ſhould be provoked, and driven to join the Houſe of *Bourbon* with its whole Force.

'Tis hard to gueſs what could have induced an *Engliſh* Miniſter to agree to a Conceſſion in favour of the Houſe of *Savoy*, which he could not but foreſee would inevitably oblige the *Genoeſe* to have Recourſe to the Protection of *France* and *Spain*. And I cannot help thinking but he had it more in his View to prolong the War, by Means of that irritated People, than to gratify the King of *Sardinia*; it being certain that this Prince, who, in the poor Plight *France* was in after the Action at *Dettingen*, could have no View to an Alliance with the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and therefore muſt and would have been contented with what we procured for him of the Court of *Vienna*, without filling his Head with an imaginary Poſſeſſion of the Marquiſate of *Final*.

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His *Sardinian* Majeſty, who ſo thoroughly underſtands and improves the Intereſt of his Family, might wiſh for any colourable Pretext to attack the *Genoeſe*, at whoſe Expence he had already inlarged his Dominions. But ſurely, as it could not be the Intereſt of *England* to weaken, much leſs deſtroy an innocent pacifick Republick that had always cheriſhed and cultivated her Friendſhip, an *Engliſh* Miniſter muſt have had ſome *Secret Reaſon* for humouring and indulging the Ambition of that Prince. And what could that Secret Reaſon be, unleſs, that by forcing the *Genoeſe* into the Arms of *France* and *Spain*, the War might take a new Turn, and by that Means be continued. The Conſequence ſhews the Rectitude of this Suggeſtion, it being manifeſt that the Prolongation of the *Italian* War has been ſolely owing to the ſubſequent Alliance of the State of *Genoa* with the different Sovereigns of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

The Article of the Treaty of *Worms* which affected the *Genoeſe* was the Tenth; and it was ſo notoriouſly unjuſt, not to ſay iniquitous, that I ſhould wonder if it had not been received with Indignation by the whole People here at Home, as it had been by all *Europe* beſides. It was ſo univerſally deteſted, that the Negociator, tho' naturally

turally daring and adventrous, never durſt venture to have the Treaty diſcuſſed or approved in Parliament. Yet for all this the Treaty ſtill ſubſiſts, and a deaf Ear has been conſtantly turn'd to the ſupplicating Remonſtrances of the aggrieved Republick of *Genoa* for Redreſs.

I have often wondered why ſuch of our Miniſtry as had no hand in the Treaty of *Worms*, ſhould ſo far have loſt View of common Juſtice, as not to be more attentive to the Memorials of the Republick of *Genoa*, in regard to the 10th Article of it. We are authentically informed by the Republick in one of the Tracts annex'd, that theſe Remonſtrances were conſtant for eighteen Months after the ſigning of the Treaty, not only at our Court, but thoſe of *Vienna* and *Turin*. Nor can any other Reaſon be aſſign'd for ſo inexcuſable an Inattention, but the great Influence of the *Negociator*, who had ſtill the Power to ſupport his own Meaſures, how repugnant ſoever to the Rules of common Equity and the Intereſt of his Country.

The Patience of the Republick being thus worn out, it was but natural for her to endeavour ſecuring the faireſt of her Dominions by an Alliance which we fatally forced her to ſeek. And even by this ſo neceſſary an Alliance, ſhe engaged

herſelf but as an *Auxiliary* to ſupply a certain Corps of Troops and a Train of Artillery. Yet how has that injured Republick been treated for a Meaſure which ſhe was forced into by the moſt flagrant Injuſtice that ever was perpetrated by publick Compact? She had her Ships taken, her Towns bombarded and deſtroyed; and which is more aggravating and extraordinary, a Rebellion fomented and ſupported in her Dominions.

Will it be believed in After-ages, that a blameleſs, venerable Republic had been thus treated by the boaſting Friends and Patrons of publick Liberty, at the ſame Time that they themſelves acted but in Quality of Auxiliaries to the King of *Sardinia*? Will it be believed that *Britain* did ſupport a Rebellion in the Iſland of *Corſica*, to puniſh the *Genoeſe* for ſheltering themſelves from *Britiſh* Injuſtice, at the the Time ſhe was calling for Help to ſuppreſs one in her own Bowels? *France* acts in *Italy* but as Auxiliary to *Spain*, the *Dutch* have acted all along during the Courſe of the preſent War, but as Auxiliary to the Queen of *Hungary*, and even to us here at Home; nay, we ourſelves aided the Queen of *Hungary*, till the Declaration of the War with *France*; but in Quality of Auxiliary; yet the innocent Republick of *Genoa* muſt

muſt not have the Liberty of an independent Sovereign State. She muſt be cruſh'd for a Meaſure which other Powers take with Impunity; for a Meaſure ſhe was forced into by a flagitious Treaty, and by a conſtant Neglect of her Remonſtrances for a Year and a half after its Ratification.

Good Heaven! how fertile has our Age and Soil been in contradictory and vague and unmeaning Expedients! We affect to be thought the Bulwarks of publick Freedom, and have ſpent, as we would have it believed, above three hundred Millions in leſs than half a Century in Defence of Liberty, yet are the firſt to oppreſs a free People, whom we ourſelves have wantonly and unjuſtly driven to the Brink of Deſpair. We have already paid the King *Sardinia* near a Million, and it coſt us twice as much at leaſt in the Maintenance of our Fleet for his Protection. And for what? Why, to preſerve that Prince from the Yoke of *France*, to preſerve him free. A glorious Motive, and well worthy a brave and free People. But was it our Deſign to enſlave others, in order to preſerve the Freedom of his *Sardinian* Majeſty? Surely no *Engliſh* Breaſt could harbour ſo inglorious a Thought? Shall we be the Inſtruments of the Fall of a venerable, injured, free Republick, to gratify the Va-

nity, Ambition or Reſentment of a Prince, who was lately in cloſe Alliance with the Houſe of *Bourbon*, who may be ſo again, and will, as often as he finds his Account in it?

Has not the Houſe of *Savoy* invariably had her Eye to her own Intereſt at all Times and upon all Occaſions? Has not that Family aggrandized itſelf by Self-intereſted Maxims, in our own Memory? How elſe, but by ſtrictly adhering to ſuch Maxims, are they ſprouted up all of a ſudden from being petty Lords, to the high and exalted Rank they hold at preſent? Was not a private ſeparate Treaty negociated and even perfected, this very Winter, between the Court of *Turin* and *Verſailles*, which would have been carried into Execution if *Spain* had not interpoſed? And that which ſets the Genius of this Self-intereſted Court in its true Light is, that ſhe went into this deluſive, clandeſtine Meaſure, when we ſtood moſt in need of her Sincerity, and when ſhe could beſt ſecure herſelf againſt the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

The King of *Sardinia* is a gallant Prince, and as ſuch and an Ally, I hold him in high Eſteem. I think he has a Right to our Protection, as his Situation enables him to be a Check upon the common Enemy; beſides, the Blood of our Kings which runs

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in his Veins, gives him ſome Title to our Favour and Benevolence: But as highly as that Prince may deſerve of us, I ſhould be ſorry he could influence us to commit an Injuſtice; I ſhould be ſorry we ſhould bend to his Arts ſo far as to wound the Honour of our Nation, in order to gratify either his Reſentment or Ambition.

I fear we have done both, or at leaſt intended it. To gratify the Ambition of his *Sardinian* Majeſty we have agreed by the Treaty of *Worms* to pay no leſs a Sum than 300,000 *l. Sterl.* in order to procure him the Marquiſate of *Final*, which had been fairly purchaſed thirty Years before of the late Emperor *Charles* VI. the rightful Owner, by the Republick of *Genoa*. And this we did, knowing that we had ourſelves ſolemnly guarantied the ſaid Purchaſe to the Buyer. Thus far we went to ſatiate the Ambition of our Ally; but we went farther to gratify his Reſentment. We employed our naval Force to burn and deſtroy the Sea Coaſt of a People whom he is pleaſed to think ill of, only for having ſecured themſelves againſt his Ambition, and for not yielding to him a Port which he wanted, but which, in his Hands, would be their Undoing.

This is a fair and true State of the Differences between his *Sardinian* Majeſty and the

the Republick of *Genoa*, and of thoſe between *England* and that State. Let the World then judge of the Juſtice of that Prince in fomenting a Rebellion among the Subjects of the Republick, and of the Juſtice and Honour of *England* in ſupporting ſuch unjuſtifiable Meaſures.

I am ready to acquit our preſent Miniſters of the late injurious, I might ſay cruel Treatment of the Republick of *Genoa*, for having allied with powerful Princes for her own Defence; for having entered into Contracts to which ſhe neceſſarily was forced by the Allies of *Worms*. The Blow was ſtruck in Effect by the late Miniſter, tho' not felt by the *Genoeſe* till lately. The Negociator at *Worms*, while he held the Rudder of State, procured the Court of *Turin* an abſolute Power over our Fleets in the *Italian* Seas, which I am to ſuppoſe has not ever ſince been thought adviſeable to be recalled. And thus, I will hope, it happens that our preſent Set of Miniſters are not accountable for the late Injuries done to the Republick of *Genoa* by our Ships of War, which ſeem to reflect ſo great Diſhonour on the *Engliſh* Nation.

I can't perſuade myſelf that Miniſters who have not hitherto adviſed or directed the Bombardment and Deſtruction of the Towns on the Coaſt of *France*, the common

mon Enemy, would direct that of thoſe belonging to a neutral Republick who had always ſought the Eſteem and Friendſhip of *England*, and who had arduouſly, for eighteen Months after ſigning the Treaty of *Worms*, intreated of us to be redreſſed, that ſhe might not be obliged to have Recourſe to other Powers. For this Reaſon, I ſay, I hope we may exonerate our preſent Stateſmen of a *Meaſure*, which ſeems to have no other Intent or Meaning than gratifying the Reſentment of a Prince who will be no longer our Friend than he finds his Account in being ſo; but which I fear will be an indelible Reflection on the *Juſtice*, the *Honour*, and even the *Wiſdom* of the *Engliſh* Nation. It is inconſiſtent with the Policy of *England* to exaſperate a State which has more and better Seamen than all the reſt of *Italy*; which has heretofore made a Figure at Sea, and may again, if encouraged and ſupported by the Wealth of *France* and *Spain*.

It was ſolely my Concern for the Honour and Intereſt of my Country, both which I think ſo nearly affected by the bombarding of the Coaſt of *Genoa*, and the ſupporting the Rebellion in *Corſica*, that induced me to publiſh this Collection of Tracts wrote by both Parties. Some of them I found ready to my Hand in our

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News-Papers, and others I have been at the Pains of tranſlating for the Eaſe of thoſe who do not underſtand foreign Languages.

The unbiaſſed *Engliſh* Reader will judge for himſelf; but I aſſure myſelf he will be of Opinion with me, that it is never too late to retract when a People have been in the wrong. If our Conduct towards the *Genoeſe* has been unjuſt and imprudent on our Side, and injurious to them, it is Time to alter it. But if it be juſtifiable, why does not ſome Miniſterial Champion ſtand forth to prove it ſuch? No, our Partiality to the Court of *Turin*, being as unjuſtifiable as it is unparalleled, it admits of neither Palliative nor Excuſe. We are aſhamed of what has been done, yet have not the Grace to deſiſt or retract. Piteous Dilemma, to which we are driven by the unmeaning Politicks of the late Miniſter!

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A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT TRACTS, &c.

TURIN, *Jan.* 9, 1746.



HE King having thought fit to grant his Protection to the People of the Iſland of *Corſica*, his Majeſty has publiſh'd the following Edict, in Form of a Manifeſto, containing the Reaſons that have determin'd him to take that Step, dated the 2d of *October* laſt.

CHARLES EMANUEL, by the Grace of God, King of *Sardinia*, of *Cyprus*, and of *Jeruſalem*, Duke of *Savoy*, &c. &c. &c.

The People of the Iſland of *Corſica* have repreſented to us, by Colonel Count *Dominick Rivarola*, and by the Captains *Paul Francis Sarri* and *Angelo Francis de Bonis*, of the ſame Nation and actually in our Service, that they had been lately oblig'd to take up Arms, in order to withdraw themſelves from under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genoa*, who trampling under Foot the

Laws of Humanity and Juſtice, and acting againſt the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, as well as in Contempt of the Guaranty of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth, and the Protection of the Moſt Chriſtian King, did not ceaſe treating them in a tyrannical Manner, and does ſtill continue to exerciſe ſuch harſh Uſage towards them, as cannot but tend to the total Deſtruction of that unfortunate Nation.

Thoſe People did beſeech us, at the ſame Time, to grant them our Royal Protection, and to obtain for them that of her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, as alſo that of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, our Allies. We felt ourſelves ſo much the more inclin'd to do it, as the whole World is acquainted with the unfair Proceedings of that Republick towards us and our Allies, whom ſhe has affronted and abuſed in the moſt ſenſible Manner ſince the Commencement of this War, in favouring and aſſiſting our Enemies, whilſt, on the other Hand, ſhe made the ſtrongeſt Proteſtations to perſuade us, that her Intention was to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality.

It was after ſuch Proteſtations, that ſhe declar'd openly for them, and aſſiſted them with her Troops and her Artillery; charm'd, no doubt, with finding that Opportunity to make us feel the Effects of the ſecret

Hatred

Hatred ſhe bears to our Royal Houſe, and gratify the Jealouſy which the Increaſe of our Power has all along given her. Such juſt Motives of Diſguſt authorize us to lay hold of the preſent Opportunity, in order to pay her in her own Coin.

Touched beſides with true Compaſſion at the deplorable Condition of the Iſland of *Corſica* under the Government of the Republick of *Genoa*, and excited by her unjuſt Proceedings towards us, to take Vengeance for her Conduct in joining our Enemies, we have reſolv'd to grant, as we do grant by theſe Preſents, our Royal Protection and Aſſiſtance to the ſaid People of *Corſica:* In Conſequence whereof, we engage to furniſh them with all the Aſſiſtance that lies in our Power: We aſſure them that we will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to engage the Powers in Alliance with us to protect and aſſiſt that People in the War they have undertaken, in order to free themſelves from a tyrannical Yoke: And we don't doubt but that being ſenſible of their juſt Reaſons, they will alſo be moved therewith, and diſpoſed to protect and ſupport them, not only in the Courſe of this War, but likewiſe at the Concluſion of a Peace, which we conſtantly beg of the Almighty, and hope for from his Divine Goodneſs. In the mean Time, 'till he ſhall pleaſe to grant our

Petitions, we aſſure the People of *Corſica*, that in the Treaties to be concluded, we will take the greateſt Care to render their Condition happy, and make them enjoy a laſting Tranquillity; and that we never will ſuffer them to be expoſed to the Reſentment of the Republick of *Genoa*.

In Witneſs whereof, we have diſpatch'd theſe Preſents, ſign'd with our own Hand, ſeal'd with our Royal Seal, and counter-ſign'd by the Marqueſs *de Gorſegno*, our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sign'd, CHARLES EMANUEL.
And underneath,
CARRETTO DI GORSEGNO.

REMARKS on LETTERS PATENTS, or MANIFESTO, attributed to the Court of *Turin*, and dated at the Camp of *Caſal* the 2d of *October*, 1745, for encouraging a Revolt in the Kingdom of *Corſica*, &c.

By a NOBLEMAN *of that Kingdom.*

HAVING received from *Baſtia*, about the latter End of laſt *October*, a Copy of an Edict in the Form of Letters

Letters Patent bearing Date the 2d of *October* 1745, and but a little Time before publiſhed in this Kingdom under the Sanction of his *Sardinian* Majeſty's Name; my Curioſity to read it was by ſo much the greater, by how much the Subject which I was informed it handled ſeemed to me ſo intereſting. But how great was my Surprize, when inſtead of meeting with a Writing ſome way correſpondent with the Dignity of the revered Name to which it is attributed, I found a Series of fallacious Promiſes, and a Contexture of groundleſs Aſſertions, cloathed in a Stile altogether new and unuſual among Sovereigns!

I ſoon made a Judgment of it, very natural for any to form, who is tho' but indifferently verſed in publick Affairs, *viz.* That a Paper in ſuch a Diction could never come from the Secretary's Office of any *European* Court; but was rather invented and written by ſome whimſical, turbulent Spirit, blinded by Paſſion, and maliciouſly deſigning to affront the King of *Sardinia*; and thus more eaſily to abuſe the Credulity of the Unwary.

From whence, as I am not only well verſed in the Affairs of my own Country, but

but well acquainted with thoſe of the moſt ſerene Government of *Genoa*, I clearly ſaw the Artifice and Deluſion concealed in thoſe Letters: But as I was then, in Concert with a Number of my Friends, engaged in Plans, and the carrying into Execution ſeveral Meaſures laid down for the Good of our Country, and the Service of our moſt Serene Prince, I could not, as ſoon as I deſired, commit my Thoughts to writing.

However, as I have a little more Conveniency and Leiſure, I cannot better employ the Time, than by imparting to my Fellow-Citizens ſome Remarks which I have made on the aforeſaid Letters Patent; and I do it with greater Willingneſs, as I now find that the People on the other ſide of the Mountains, and in other Parts of the Kingdom, give us the moſt laudable Proofs of their Loyalty to the Republick and of a glorious Conſtancy; and as the Inhabitants of *Baſtia* have lately, with great Bravery, ſhaken off the Yoke of Tyranny under which the Cruelty and rapacious Avarice of the Authors of new Commotions made them groan. I alſo flatter myſelf, that the reſt of my Countrymen, when they more plainly diſcover all the Illuſions and inſidious Arts employed to de-

deceive them, will copy after ſo worthy and ſo excellent an Example.

The Subſtance of the ſaid Paper may be reduced to three principal Heads. The firſt exaggerates the pretended Wrongs which the K. of *Sardinia* has ſuffer'd by the Republick to authorize the Deſign of doing her Damage. The ſecond ſets forth the imaginary Recourſe and ſuppoſitious Grievances of the *Corſicans*, to give Colour to an unheard-of Reſolution to foment the Rebellion. The third and laſt, to blind them to the Dangers and Damage to which new Commotions muſt expoſe them, promiſe that People Succour and Protection. I will ſpeak to theſe three Points in the Order I have ſtated them; but without the leaſt Deviation from that Reſpect and Reverence which are due to his *Sardinian* Majeſty; far from copying the unbecoming Terms and Dictions, of which the Author has not been ſparing with regard to the Republick.

It is laid down in the ſaid Paper as an inconteſtable Fact, that our moſt ſerene Prince during the Courſe of the preſent War has favoured the Enemies of the King of *Sardinia*, by giving them the moſt partial Aſſiſtance; and as 'tis there ſaid, at the very Time that a perfect Neutrality was pretended.

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I cannot forbear previouſly aſking the Author of this Paper in what Degree of Obſcurity has he lived? or, in what remote Part of the World has he been, during the preſent War? I cannot figure to myſelf, that any Man in publick Life would advance Aſſertions which any one can ſo eaſily refute.

But even the Court of *Turin* will, with regard to this Charge, give an honourable Teſtimony of its Falſity. They know how inconteſtably great were the Proofs given by the Republick of an impartial Conduct to the Powers at War, and alſo the particular Regard had for his *Sardinian* Majeſty and his Allies, not only in the Times previous to the Treaty of *Worms*, but even in thoſe ſubſequent to it, and even to that of the Republick's concerting with the Crowns of *Spain*, *France*, and *Naples*.

Neither can that Court in particular be Strangers to the Number of Times the Republick granted the Paſſage thro' her Territories of all Sorts and Quantities of Proviſions and Ammunitions, as Lead, Cloathing, Fuzils and other Arms: And farther, they cannot forget that all the Coaſts and Ports of *Liguria* have been indiſcriminately open to the free Trade of all Nations, to the harbouring the whole *Britiſh* Fleet,

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to the providing them Proviſions, Tackling and Stores for War, in their greateſt Exigencies; and eſpecially after the late Fight on the Coaſt of *Provence*.

The ſaid Court cannot but remember, with what Readineſs and Sincerity the Republick granted the repeated Paſſage of the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Troops; among others, that which ſhe granted after their Retreat from their Entrenchments of *Villa Franca*, and when *Cuneo* was beſieged; that is to ſay, in the very Times that the recent Injuſtice of the Treaty of *Worms*, which not only would have juſtified a different Conduct, but alſo the introducing the *Auſtrio-Sardinian* Armies into their States, gave rational Grounds of Suſpicion and Jealouſy to the Republick. And laſtly, the ſaid Court well knows, that theſe very kind Indulgencies were continued by the moſt Serene Government, even when his *Sardinian* Majeſty prohibited the Exportation of all Sorts of Proviſions with which the States of *Genoa* uſed commonly to be furniſhed from his Kingdom.

A Conduct, which by ſo much the more cauſes Admiration in the Republick, as this her inceſſant Impartiality did not prevent her being expoſed to the greateſt Troubles: Being among others notorious, the Danger of manifeſt Outrages, to which

her Capital was expoſed in 1743, when the *Britiſh* Squadron, on account of a Train of Artillery and other Ammunitions belonging to the Court of *Spain* arrived in her Ports. It is equally well known, that when the laſt Year the *Piedmonteſe* Troops and Militia enter'd the Territories of *Genoa* in Appearance as Friends, got into the fenced City of *Ventimiglia*, and there burnt and deſtroy'd the Proviſions and Magazines that were by Accident there, on the Account of the moſt Chriſtian King. Facts which, by how much more they demonſtrate the untainted Honour of our Prince, in a moſt religious Neutrality, do by ſo much more prove, that on him leſs than any other ought to be fixt the Stain of its being diſſembled.

The Author of the Manifeſto takes upon him, after this, to tax the Republick, which having joined a Part of her Troops and Artillery to thoſe of the *Sardinian* King's Enemies, but entirely forgets the forcible and moſt juſt Motives which compell'd her to a Procedure become neceſſary to her own Preſervation, to the Defence of her States, and Security of her Liberty.

All *Europe* are ſufficiently acquainted with the dreadful Spoil propos'd againſt the Republick in the Treaty of *Worms*, in which,

which, among other Things, the Deſign of giving up the Marquiſate of *Final* to the King of *Sardinia*, was eſtabliſh'd; a Marquiſate which is one of the moſt eſſential Members of her Dominions, which was purchaſed of, and by the ſtrongeſt Title of Vendition made over to her by the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, and guaranteed by the moſt venerable Powers in the Treaty of 1718, named the *Quadruple Alliance*, and in the ſucceeding Treaty of *Vienna*, 1725.

To theſe Particulars there is even a Neceſſity to add, that diſmembering a Province of ſuch Importance to the Republick, wou'd not only draw upon her the moſt enormous Wrongs and Injuries; not only expoſe her to the infallible Loſs (by that of her Trade) of her chief Reſource for her Preſervation, and of her Treaſures; but farther brought her into the evident Danger of ſeeing the better Part of her Territories little by little fall under the rapid Conqueſts of a too powerful Neighbour.

As the Importance of theſe weighty Reaſons, join'd to the galling Reflection on the Injuſtice done the Republick, in the ſpoiling her of five Boroughs by the Preliminaries of *Vienna*, put her under a Neceſſity of ſeriouſly thinking on the Means

of her Preſervation and Indemnity; ſo her firſt Care was to employ the moſt prevailing Interpoſition, and the moſt efficacious Repreſentations with the high Contractors of *Worms*, in Hopes that the Court of *Turin* might in a friendly Manner deſiſt from the projected Uſurpation.

Theſe Solicitations the Republick made to the ſaid contracting Powers upon the firſt Advice of what was ſettled at *Worms*, proſecuted for a Year and a half with inceſſant Reſolution, plainly evince her ſincere and poſitive Determination to no way become a Party in the War of *Italy*, and prove to a Demonſtration the Uprightneſs of her impartial Conduct, which not being as yet changed, notwithſtanding the great and bare-faced Wrong done her in the aforeſaid Treaty, juſtly merited that the ſaid Powers wou'd at laſt vouchſafe to ſecure to her the required Reparation; but thoſe Powers having always declared a ſettled and deciſive Refuſal, they have put her under the Neceſſity of accepting the Offers made her by their Catholick, moſt Chriſtian and *Neopolitan* Majeſties, who have generouſly taken upon them to maintain the Juſtice of her Cauſe, and to protect her from the imminent Damage, on Condition that ſhe ſhall furniſh the combined

bined Army of *Italy* with a Train of Artillery and a Body of Auxiliary Troops.

Neither did the Republick, while taking this Reſolution, forget that ſuperabundant Regard ſhe had for his *Sardinian* Majeſty, and which any other Prince would have diſpens'd with. On the contrary, ſhe ſhew'd an Inclination to continue in every thing elſe, as far as her new Engagement wou'd permit, upon the Foot of her former Neutrality: and it cannot be doubted that her Conduct wou'd have been uniform, if the Court often mention'd had not taken a very different Road, by attacking her Dominions, by impoſing Oaths of Allegiance on the Inhabitants bordering on him, and by exciting and promoting the Hoſtilities committed by the *Britiſh* Fleet, which are enough known to the whole World.

The Conduct of the Republick, authorized by ſuch indiſpenſible Motives, and ſuch her ſcrupulous Meaſures, ought not to adminiſter any Pretence to the forced and ſiniſter Interpretations endeavour'd to be given them.

But poſſibly it was expected, that the moſt ſerene Government wou'd tamely ſubmit to the unjuſt Laws which other Powers were pleas'd to preſcribe her: or it was hoped, that ſhe was ſo weak both in

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the Field and Cabinet, that ſhe cou'd not avert the fatal Blow deſign'd her.

The Author of the ſaid Paper having convinced us of his thorough Ignorance of the moſt notorious Tranſactions, takes upon him to gueſs at the moſt hidden Sentiments in the Hearts of Princes, and gives us to know, the Republick bears an inveterate Hate to the Royal Houſe of *Savoy*, and has long foſter'd an Envy to his Increaſe of Power.

I am very ſenſible that even according to the Rules of the moſt innoxious Policy, no Sovereign can ſee with an Eye of indifference the unmeaſurable Progreſs of a bordering Power, who ever ſeeking, and often finding Opportunities to aggrandize himſelf, vaſtly overballances the Equilibrium of the other's Weight; from thence we ought not, if the Republick grew jealous of the Acceſſion of Power to the Royal Houſe of *Savoy* within the Compaſs of the preſent Age, to charge this as a great Crime in the *Genoeſe*, eſpecially when we conſider that the Situation of the ancient Poſſeſſions and the new Acquiſitions of his *Sardinian* Majeſty, which by a large Tract of Land incircling the States of the Republick were forming a Chain that might one Day prove fatal to her Liberties; and if we again conſider the too well known Maxim

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of the *Sardinian* Miniſtry, to employ every Mean to open an ample Road for Trade, and a Communication with the Sea to *Piedmont*, a Maxim which by the preſent Partition of the reſpective Dominion was inſeparable from the Uſurpation of that of the Republick.

But theſe very Conſiderations are exactly what give the greateſt Encomia to the Moderation of our moſt Serene Prince, as he might have often had proper Opportunities, he has ever kept to the Syſtem of an exact impartial Neutrality, amidſt the many Viciſſitudes of the laſt War; and in the preſent, did not draw the Sword, till the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of Self-defence compelled him.

But after all, if our Author had been pleaſed in ſome Meaſure to have ſupported what he aſſerts *gratis*, I ſhould have been deſirous enough to be informed on what he grounds his Concluſions or Conjectures of Hate and imaginary Envy.

Do they poſſibly ariſe from the Republick's earneſt Deſire of living good Neighbours with the King of *Sardinia*, of which ſhe gave Proof on every Occaſion? or poſſibly from that Readineſs with which ſhe has condeſcended to friendly Compoſitions even to her own Prejudice, of the many Differences which the Vicinity of the two

States,

States, but much more the ſubtle Arts of the *Piedmonteſe* Miniſters have from Time to Time occaſioned? perhaps from the Capital Sums which the City of *Genoa* has furniſhed to *Piedmont* in her urgent Wants; or elſe from the many other Marks of a ſincere Attachment which the Republick has induſtriouſly given the King of *Sardinia* on every Opportunity offered?

Even the Court of *Turin* has ſufficiently demonſtrated how well ſatisfied they were of the generous Sentiments of the Republick, when in the firſt Years of the preſent Century the Princes of the Houſe of *Savoy*, their Capital being beſieged, were obliged to withdraw, and it being a Queſtion to what foreign State the whole Royal Family might be entruſted, the Republick was preferred as a Sovereign on whoſe good Faith they could ſecurely depend: And the Conduct the moſt ſerene Government then obſerved, and in many other Occaſions, thoroughly evince what were their Inclinations; and what their unchangeable Attention to that Monarch, on whoſe Account it is now undertaken to tax them with inveterate Hatred.

Since the Subject itſelf invites us to it, let us now examine for a Moment how contrary have been the Maxims and Meaſures

ſures of the ſaid Court with regard to the Republick.

I will not here take Notice of two Conſpiracies of the laſt Century, or the ſecret Machinations then ſet on foot.

I ſhall not mention the many Inſults on the Juriſdiction of the bordering Territories, or the chimerical Rights which they ſo induſtriouſly endeavoured to extend over the moſt undoubted Poſſeſſions of the Republick.

The very Projects of the League of *Suſa*, and the Hiſtory of the Wars the moſt ſerene Government ſuſtained in 1625, and 1672, are alone ſufficient to fully demonſtrate what have been the conſtant Views of that Court, which one while under Pretence of invading the Marquiſate of *Succarello*, in Fact predeſigned to uſurp the whole Dominion of the Republick; at another, under the Appearance of other Deſigns, it had ſchemed the Surpriſe of the Caſtle and City of *Savona*, in a Time of entire Peace. Our Fathers yet remember the Truth of theſe laſt Facts, and have often mentioned to us the Honour our Nation gain'd by that ſingular Diligence and Zeal with which ſhe ran to ſerve the Republick, and by many Engagements in which the *Piedmonteſe* Forces were made

ſenſible of the whole Weight of the *Corſican* Arms.

If we turn our Eyes upon recent Actions of our own Time, the only fore-mention'd Incident of the Uſurpations obtained in the Preliminaries of *Vienna*, and of thoſe projected in the Contract of *Worms*, very juſtly diſpenſes with every farther Proof.

Now it being an inconteſtable Rule, that Hatred and Envy between Princes are poſitively declared by the Meaſures they enter into to ſeize upon the Dominions, and violate the Rights of each other: I will from hence leave every unprejudiced Man to judge, whether the Court of *Turin* or the Republick would, this Rule being admitted, have the greater Cauſe of Complaint.

We now proceed to conſider the other Part of the ſaid pretended Letters Patent, in which it is averred, that the *Corſicans* apply'd to the King of *Sardinia*, by the Means of *Dominick Rivarola*, *Francis Sarri*, and *Angelo de Bonis*, and by them begged the Protection of his *Sardinian* Majeſty, and of his Allies; repreſenting the Neceſſity they were under of again riſing up againſt the Republick, it having violated the Faith of the preceding Guaranties, and ſtill carried on the moſt cruel Treatment towards them.

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I am certain that every true Patriot of *Corſica*, who has read the outrageous Terms in which this Paragraph is written, and at the ſame Time reflects how diſtant the Calumnies are from the leaſt Appearance of the Truth, which are thereby fix'd on our Prince, and even upon our ſelves, muſt have reſented them with that Aſtoniſhment and Indignation which they merit.

In the firſt Place, how great is the Injuſtice done to our Nation, in ſuppoſing, that in few Months after having accepted with the unanimous Conſent of the Diſtricts of the Kingdom, the gracious Conceſſions lately publiſhed by the Republick, we ſhould ſo ſoon, without Provocation, reſolve on a new Inſurrection, and impiouſly break the Faith of the late Oaths by us renewed?

And in reality the whole Iſland can bear Witneſs, that notwithſtanding the well-known *Dominick Rivarola* had undertaken, by divers Means, to debauch the Loyalty of ſome Part of the Kingdom, from the Time he was raiſed to diſgrace the Rank of a Colonel in the King of *Sardinia*'s Army, yet did *Corſica* enjoy an undiſturb'd Calm, till laſt *October*, when the ſame *Rivarola* returning, by falſe Repreſentations which he diſperſed, and perfidious ſecret Machinations which he and ſome of his

Adherents ſet on foot, he at length ſucceeded in deceiving the Weakneſs of ſome, and in ſtirring up the wicked Deſigns of others, who thro' private Intereſt, Views of Extortion, and a Deſire with Impunity to give a looſe to their iniquitous Paſſions, entered into his perverſe Projects.

I can plainly diſcover the ſubtle Artifice which is cloak'd over the falſe Suppoſition of our pretended Application; for as on the one hand putting in Uſe every ſeductive Mean to bring the *Corſicans* into a Rebellion, will not be acknowledged, ſo on the other, in ſome Meaſure, to give Colour to a Procedure ſo loudly condemned by all the Laws of Nations, even among declared Enemies; it was therefore deſigned to turn the Tables, and throw upon us the Infamy of a freſh Revolt, and fix on us the Stain of an actual Application, which in our preſent Circumſtances muſt have diſhonoured us in the Opinion of lateſt Poſterity.

But luckily, the Impoſition bears ſuch Marks of Improbability, that no Man in his Senſes can give it Credit.

Whoever is, tho' but little acquainted with *Corſica*, and knows what a Number of Subjects it contains, diſtinguiſhed by their Integrity, by their conſiderable Eſtates, by the Weight of their Relations, and for

many other Regards, he certainly can never be induced to believe, that it ſhould once enter into our Thoughts to make Choice of ſuch Repreſentatives in an Affair of ſo great Conſequence, as is either *Dominick Rivarola*, (well known for his Infamy, who was turned out of his Poſt of Vice-Conſul of *Spain* in *Baſtia*, for having vilely robbed the Prince, while he was employed in certain Cuſtoms, and for the Baſeneſs of his moſt abominable Behaviour,) or a *Sarri*, or a *De Bonis*, Perſons whoſe Names are altogether unknown, and of the moſt obſcure Characters.

It is not leſs incredible that we ſhould make Choice of the King of *Sardinia* as the Judge of our Recourſe, and Protector of our pretended Grievances; a Prince, who not to mention many other Conſiderations, never had, by no Title can or ought to have, any Concern in the Affairs of our Kingdom.

But what is of greater Importance than any thing elſe, can it be ſaid that we had the leaſt apparent Pretence, or even a Shadow of Juſtice to take up Arms againſt our Prince?

It is pretended, that the Republick has violated the Guaranty of the Emperor *Charles* the VI. and of the moſt *Chriſtian* King.

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We will not aſk if the Imperial and *French* Courts have committed the Charge of maintaining their Contracts to that of *Turin*, or whether it appertains to thruſt themſelves in as Judges in theſe Quarrels.

Beſides, we muſt take no Notice of an Article which wou'd be too prejudicial to us, and which reſults from the expreſs Conditions contain'd in the Guaranty, in which it eſtabliſh'd that we ſhall forfeit all Advantage by it, every time we relapſe into Rebellion, and do not behave as becomes loyal Subjects.

But with what Front can any one debit the Calumny thrown out by this Author, ſince none are ignorant that in the Year 1742 and that of 1744, the Republick made us two very ample Conceſſions, by which, not only the aforeſaid Guaranties were confirmed, but by his unwearied Clemency, our Prince extended them to other acts of Grace, and to thoſe advantagious Regulations which might contribute to the good Government of the Iſland, and to the ſatisfying our reaſonable Requeſts.

Theſe Conceſſions are decent, notorious, indiſputable, and the printed Copies of them are depoſited in every Tribunal of the Kingdom; and 'tis known to all *Corſica*, that they are not only fully obſerved, but were publiſh'd only ſome Months be-

fore

fore the Time in which it is pretended that our Countrymen cryed out againſt the ſuppoſed Violation of the aforeſaid Guaranty.

We may gather from the Teſtimony of theſe Facts how untruly it has been averr'd, with the Intention to blaſt our Reputation, ruin our Eſtates and deſtroy our Lives, that the Republick has continued to treat us in the moſt ſevere Manner: Terms by ſo much the more ſtrong and injurious, by how much they are obliged to ſupply the Deficiencies of Truth, by the Clamour of Invectives.

Tho' I think it ſuperfluous to enumerate all the Inſtances of that paternal Affection we have ſo long experienc'd from our Prince, as the Favours he has granted us ought to be impreſſed in the grateful Minds of all my Countrymen as deeply as in mine; however I cannot forbear pointing out ſome of thoſe which exactly correſpond with the generous Edict of 1744, and more fully refute the alleged Impoſition.

The Republick in the aforeſaid Year generouſly ſign'd our Pardon, and forgave the Taxes which had not been paid in the Courſe of the Year 1743; they aboliſh'd the ancient Tax for bearing Arms, diminiſh'd with conſiderable Loſs to their Treaſury the particular Revenues of the Provinces

vinces of *Balagna* and *Nebbio*, and the General of all the Diſtricts of the Kingdom; tho' all theſe Revenues were of no greater Charge to the whole Iſland, nor of a greater Profit to the Republick, than of a ſmall Sum of 8459: 6: 1 *Spaniſh* Piſtoles, now reduced to 7129: 10: 4.

A Sum very ſhort of the Expences the Republick has been and ſtill is at in this Kingdom. She agreed moreover to lay no extraordinary Tax for the future, without the previous Conſent of the *Corſican* Nobility, and by their Mean that alſo of the Diſtricts of the *Iſland*. She alſo took a particular Care to procure a virtuous Education of our Youth. She erected a new Order of Nobility; ſhe engaged to uſe her authoritative and efficacious good Offices with the Holy See, to the End that ſome of our Biſhopricks and all our Church Benefices ſhou'd be conferred on *Corſicans* only, with thoſe other generous Condeſcenſions which are contain'd in the ſame Edict, over and above thoſe ſhe had previouſly granted, and were by her ſpecially confirmed.

If this is the Character of a Sovereign who deſigns to blaſt the Reputation, ruin the Eſtates and deſtroy the Lives of his Subjects, I ſubmit to the Judgm nt and refer to the Conſciences of my Countrymen,

men, even of thoſe who wretchedly ſeduced by perverſe Councils, altho' at this Inſtant engaged in new Commotions, muſt notwithſtanding be ſenſible of inceſſant Remorſe for their Rebellion.

It is certain that the royal Houſe of *Savoy* has not ſet the Republick Examples of ſo great Lenity in their ſevere Procedure ſome Years ſince againſt the People of *Mondovi*, who ſufficiently ſhew'd by the exterminating of ſuch a Number of Families, by the Deprivation of their Privileges, and by the hardeſt Treatments, how ſeverely the Court of *Turin* puniſhes the Rebellion of it's Subjects.

I have laſtly to examine the Bait thrown out to us by the Author of the Manifeſto, of Succour and Protection, not only from his *Sardinian* Majeſty but alſo from his Allies, amply extended, not only to the Duration of the preſent War but to the Circumſtances of a future Peace.

But the deceitful Promiſes by which they undertake in this alſo to debauch our Loyalty are thoroughly refuted, both by their apparent Incongruity, and the Certainty of Facts which have hitherto happen'd directly contrary.

And in Truth, what Probability can there be, that the Court of *Turin*, ſo thoroughly taken up in the Search of Re-

ſourſes for her own Support, would or could take upon her alſo the Affairs of our Kingdom, and ſupport a Rebellion, in which could it be believed ſhe would take any Part, it would be ſo far as correſponds with her preſent Views, and to the Scheme of giving Diverſion to the Forces of the Republick.

If we come to ſpeak of the *Britiſh* Court, every one may eaſily comprehend how much her particular Sentiments are in fact averſe from ſupporting Revolutions of the Subjects of other States, at a Time that ſhe complains ſo loudly of a Rebellion in her own Dominions.

In like Manner there can be no greater Hopes founded on the Court of *Vienna*, which over and above its well-known and weighty Enterprizes, which in ſo many different Parts employ her Councils and her Forces, ought moreover in a particular Manner intereſt herſelf in the Support of the Obligatory Contract of the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, in the Warranty by him ſtipulated, all the Conditions of which are, as is afore ſhewn, faithfully fulfill'd by the moſt ſerene Government.

And in reality, after ſome Months that the Diſturbers of the publick Peace ſucceeded in the ſeducing ſome of our People, we have ſeen that the ſaid Courts have as ill

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correſponded with the Engagement of exhibiting their Aſſiſtance, as it was inconſiderately, and without the leaſt Ground for Truth promulgated.

If we do not reckon the Bombardment of *Baſtia*, and the ſubſequent Sufferings of that Capital a particular Succour; if we do, I am well aſſured that other Cities and Towns of the Kingdom will chearfully diſpenſe with the Experience of ſo fatal Effects of a like Protection.

Let us now conſider on the other hand, the advantageous Situation of the Republick, the juſt Regard ſhewn her by the great Powers with which ſhe is united, the Superiority they maintain in the preſent War, the particular Influence they will have in Treaties of Peace, and the too probable Engagement, in which they have enter'd to preſerve to the Republick the due pacifick Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, and we ſhall be thoroughly convinced how greatly it every way behoves us not to deſerve the Reſentment of our Prince, and to loſe no Time in giving him the moſt unfeigned Teſtimonies of our Repentance, of our Loyalty, and of our Obedience.

This is the primary View which made me reſolve, as much as in me lies, to diſabuſe my beloved Fellow-Citizens, by ex-

posing to them the Weakness of what is advanced in the aforesaid Manifesto, fully persuading myself, if the Snares are discovered into which the perverse Craftiness of those who hope to lead you, that they may raise their own Fortunes on the Calamities of their Country, you will at last be unanimous in pursuing your true Interest, and not delay seeking it in the paternal Clemency of our lawful Sovereign.

I had finished these Remarks of mine, in which I flatter my self that I have thoroughly laid open all the false Representations in the Paper father'd on the Court of *Turin*, when there came to my Hands a Copy of a pretended Letter published under the Name of her Imperial Majesty Queen of *Hungary*, bearing Date the third of *January* 1746, lately dispersed by the Enemies of the Publick, to impose on the good Faith of the People of *Corsica* a new Deceit by the Invention of a second imaginary Manifesto under the revered Title of the Court of *Vienna*; but as this last Paper exactly corresponds in the Diction, in the Sentiments, and in the Views of that we have hitherto spoken, so the same Reflections being applicable to both, I look upon a direct Answer to this latter, superfluous; and by so much the more so, as the known Integrity of her said Imperial and Royal Majesty leaves no room to doubt,

that

that ſhe cannot have entered into Schemes ſo contrary to her Glory, and to the generous Maxims of her auguſt Father, whoſe Forces in late Years were ſeen engaged to ſupport the juſt Rights of the Republick, and to appeaſe the Troubles of this Kingdom.

Balagna, March 2d, 1746.

A PROCLAMATION publiſh'd at *Genoa*, relating to the preſent Rebellion in *Corſica*.

Doge, Governors and Procurators, of the Moſt Serene Republick of *Genoa*:

THERE have been lately diſperſed in our Kingdom of *Corſica*, and in many other Parts of *Italy*, Copies of pretended Letters Patent; the firſt of theſe bears Date the 2d of *October* 1745, publiſhed in the Name of his Majeſty the King of *Sardinia*, ſubſcribed CHARLES EMANUEL, and counter-ſigned *Carretto di Gorzegno*; the ſecond is of the third of *January* 1746, at-

attributed to her Imperial *Roman* Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary*, ſign'd MARIA THERESA, and counter-ſign'd *Chriſtopher Barteſteim.*

Both the one and the other of theſe Pieces are farced with a Series of inconſiſtent Aſſertions, deſigned to deceive the People of our ſaid Kingdom, to ſeduce them from that Obedience and Allegiance which they owe to us, and to inſtigate them to Rebellion, they not only promiſe them Protection and Succour, but alſo throw out indecent Invectives againſt our ſupreme Government, and by a feigned inſidious Compaſſion for the pretended Grievances of the *Corſicans*, aim again to overturn that Peace and Tranquillity at preſent re-eſtabliſhed in Conſequence of our paternal Care, and of the late Privileges, which we of our Clemency have granted to thoſe our Subjects.

The Diction of theſe Letters is ſo unuſual, and their Tendency ſo ſcandalous, to all who conſider them, that as we could not diſcover in theſe Pieces the Stile of any *European* Court, ſo we waited in Expectation that his *Sardinian* Majeſty would of himſelf have ſupplied that Silence which we have hitherto induſtriouſly obſerved; in the ſame Manner we ought to be perſwaded that the Court of *Vienna* will aſſuredly never

ſuffer

ſuffer the Affront offered to her Dignity without an adequate Reſentment: And that both the one and the other Court will endeavour to repair the Injury done them by ſuch Libels, as prejudicial to their Honour, as diſſonant from thoſe decent Meaſures and Regard, which are commonly kept up among even declared Enemies.

We could not but remark, though not without our great Surprize, that the Rebel *Dominico Rivarola* being permitted in the Year 1744 to raiſe a Regiment of our Subjects for the Service of the King of *Sardinia*, very ſoon employed divers Means, even from that Time, to corrupt the Loyalty of our Subjects, and he himſelf returning to *Corſica* in *October* laſt, with ſome of his Accomplices, has had the Front, and even now dares to interweave in their enormous Crimes, the Conſent, nay, and Approbation of his *Sardinian* Majeſty, and of his Allies; but as we could not on our Side form an Idea, that Princes ſo worthy of Veneration, could any way countenance Syſtems ſo contrary to the moſt ſacred Rights of Nations; we have from thence been equally averſe from ſuſpecting that they would give the Sanction of their Royal Names to the Promulgation of unheard of Edicts, and protect Tranſactions of ſo pernicious Example.

Much

Much leſs ought the ſaid two Courts to be taxed with the invented Pretences contained in the before-mentioned Letters, endeavouring to either blemiſh the Honour of our Conduct with relation to the Neutrality we ſo religiouſly profeſſed, and have obſerved, or too falſely tax our Government with Sentiments of Averſion and Envy, entirely averſe from our known Moderation: Or, laſtly, to a ſiniſter Turn to the juſt and neceſſary Meaſure of our uniting a Body of our Troops, and a Train of our Artillery to thoſe of the Crowns of *Spain*, *France* and *Naples*: While on the one Hand, the Proofs we have given of our impartial Behaviour in the Courſe of the preſent War, are inconteſtable, and apparent to the whole World, but more particularly with regard to his *Sardinian* Majeſty and his Allies, whether in the repeated Paſſages granted to their Troops, whether in the opportune Indulgences found in our Ports, and throughout our Dominion, whether in the Paſſage granted for all ſorts of Proviſion and Ammunition; or laſtly, in whatever Opportunity offered for their Advantage: So on the other hand, it is not credible that the aforeſaid Courts after having ſuch conſtant Experience and inceſſant Attachment to them, which our Republick has demonſtrated, can now poſſibly look upon our neceſſary

Accord

Accord, with the ſaid three Crowns as the pretended Hatred and Animoſity: Our Reſolution in this Point being even more than it is neceſſary juſtified to the whole World, by the indiſpenſible Neceſſity we were under, to defend our Liberties and State from the Injuries, and the grievous Prejudices to which we found ourſelves expoſed, not only by recalling to Mind the five Towns raviſhed from us, in the Preliminaries of *Vienna*, but alſo by the new and unjuſt Reſolution to ſpoil us in the Treaty of *Worms*.

The Sentiments of paternal Affection which we have ſhewn to our Subjects of *Corſica*, the ſincere Faith with which we have inviolably kept our Promiſes to them, and that particular Goodneſs of which we have given the moſt aſſured Proofs, ſufficiently juſtify us to God and to our own Conſciences with regard to the Uprightneſs of our Intentions, and the Equity of our Conduct; aud we cou'd inſtance not only from the publick Records of our late Conceſſions, which we generouſly made to thoſe our Subjects in 1742 and 1744, whence it evidently appears how much has been done by us, who have faithfully made good, and remarkably fulfilled thoſe Acts of Grace which we had formerly granted them by the Interpoſition, and under the Guarantee

of the late Emperor *Charles* the VI. and of the moſt *Chriſtian* King. But farther, it would be very eaſy for us to refer to a long Detail of Facts inconteſtable, to demonſtrate how groundleſs are the Calumnies advanced, as to thoſe Particulars, againſt our Government, in the ſaid Letters, were we not ſenſible ſuch a Diſcuſſion is as little neceſſary as it little appertains to the Author of the ſaid Edicts to erect himſelf a Judge in theſe Affairs.

As we are but too juſtly touched by the Reflection on the great Miſchiefs and Dangers into which the Malice of others endeavours to make our Subjects of *Corſica* relapſe, rationally perſuaded that the ſaid Letters Patent by no means came from either the Courts of *Vienna*, or from that of *Turin*, but eſteem them the pure Invention of a turbulent Spirit, and malign Intention, which has had the Boldneſs in the ſaid Libels to affront the venerable Names of her Imperial Majeſty, and of the King of *Sardinia*, we therefore in the firſt Place by virtue of theſe Preſents will and ordain the ſaid Letters of the 2d of *October* 1745, and of the 3d of *January* 1746, to be looked upon as openly intended to cauſe and excite in our ſaid Kingdom new Troubles and Commotions, and that no Credit be given to their Contents.

We

We forbid all and every Individual of our Subjects under ſuch Penalty as we ſhall deem proper, to keep by them, or to diſtribute the ſaid Copies either in Print or Manuſcript, and we enjoin all our reſpective Governors to ſuppreſs them. We charge our Subjects of *Corſica* from hence forward, if they regard their Duty, their Honour, and the Quiet of their Country, to exactly comply with that Obedience and Allegiance which is due to us from them. We exhort them to reflect how fallacious in the End, theſe imaginary Promiſes and Succours offered, muſt prove, and to weigh them againſt the deſerved Effects of our juſt Indignation, and that of thoſe Powers, who generouſly engage themſelves in the Preſervation of our State; and we earneſtly admoniſh them to conſider the diſmal Conſequences to which they will expoſe themſelves, if by failing in the Duty of good and loyal Subjects they again render themſelves unworthy of our late Condeſcenſions. Laſtly, ſuch of our ſaid Subjects who in the preſent Conjuncture have already given, and ſhall give ſincere and real Proofs of their Zeal and Affection, by vigorouſly oppoſing the iniquitous

quitous Deſigns of the Diſturbers of the publick Tranquillity, we aſſure them of our ſpecial Protection, and promiſe them our efficacious Succour: And as on our Side we ſhall not fail to aſſuredly contribute every Mean that depends on us towards the Happineſs and Security of our ſaid Kingdom, ſo we truſt that a Point of ſo great Juſtice, and ſo much their Intereſt will be generally purſued by thoſe our Subjects; and to the End that theſe our Sentiments may come to the Knowledge of our ſaid People, we have ordered that theſe Preſents ſhould be diſpatched and publiſhed under our Common Seal, and ſubſcribed by our Secretary of State. Given at our Royal Palace, 20th *February*, 1746.

Gio. Battiſta Piccaluga, Secretary of State.

Declaration

Declaration of the King of France *in Favour of ſuch* Corſicans *as are Loyal to the Republick of* Genoa, *and againſt ſuch of them as endeavour to ſhake off their Allegiance.*

April 20, 1746.

'TIS doubtleſs the Surprize of all *Europe*, that they have read the Declarations both of the Queen of *Hungary* and of the King of *Sardinia*, which promiſed their Aſſiſtance to the Rebels of the Iſland of *Corſica*.

It is ſelf-evident that theſe two Powers, in fomenting the Rebellion of theſe Iſlanders, againſt their lawful Sovereign, with whom they are not in War, have infringed the Laws of common Juſtice.

That Regard which the Queen of *Hungary* owes to the Memory of her Father the late Emperor, is an additional Enhancement of the Irregularity of this Enterprize, of itſelf deteſtable.

His Majeſty and the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, engaged in Concert to maintain the Republick of *Genoa* in their Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Corſica*, and a Peace was afterwards re-eſtabliſh'd in that Iſland,

Iſland under the Mediation of theſe two Monarchs: In a Word, in 1738 their Majeſties guaranty'd the Amneſty and the Regulations which were then enacted by the Republick in Favour of the *Corſicans*.

This Conſideration alone ought to have prevented inſtead of encouraged the Rebellion; but all natural, rational, and equitable Conſiderations are put to ſilence, when Reſentment and Revenge are to be gratified.

His Majeſty, far from being influenced by ſuch Maxims, never treated thoſe Powers who have furniſhed the Queen of *Hungary* with Supplies againſt him, as declared Enemies; whereas the Powers at War with his Majeſty have committed the moſt illegal Outrages againſt the *Genoeſe*, for no other Reaſon, but that of their being his Allies, and Auxiliaries of his Majeſty's Allies.

This ſingle Circumſtance is a Motive which ought to engage his Majeſty more ſtrongly, to give the Loyal *Corſicans* freſh Aſſurances of his Portection and Favour, on the preſent Occaſion, and to aſſiſt the Republick to compel ſuch to return to their Allegiance, who ſeduced, or ſtirr'd up by the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, have dared to caſt it off, and whom, for that Reaſon, his Majeſty looks upon, as having forfeited

all

all thoſe Favours and Privileges which he had guaranty'd.

It is with this View, that his Mjejeſty declares his Reſolution, to maintain the lawful Authority of the Republick of *Genoa*, and to contribute with all poſſible Expedition and Efficacy, to reſtore by all proper Methods, Quiet, Order, and Subordination in the Iſland of *Corſica*. His Majeſty's ſincere Attachment to his Allies, his Moderation and inceſſant Deſire of pacifying inſtead of multiplying the Troubles of *Europe*, are the ſolid Baſis of that Confidence, which the tractable *Corſicans* who have returned to their Duty, ought to place in the Equity and Uprightneſs of his Intentions; his Throne ſhall ever be a ſecure Azyle to all Powers in league with him, whoſe Rights and Prerogatives ſhall be invaded.

FINIS.